Continued from first page

hand, the advices pay testimony to the cease-less activity of the burghers on the Free State frontier and their determination to cut off relief for Ladysmith, and, if possible, to isolate or capture Estcourt, which is the nearest town to Ladysmith still held by the British. A number of small Boer commands from east and west are converging on Estcourt, and the railroad just south of that place. They already aggregate at least two thousand, with a few guns, which they evidently, from the intrenchments they are throwing up, mean to mount on hills dominating any advance north from Estcourt. where General Hildyard is still commanding.

Even with the strong relief column now hurrying up from Durban, the British will have a tough job to pierce the Boer forces thrown across the roads to Ladysmith, while crossing the Tugela River on pontoon bridges in the face of the Boer artillery and rifle fires from the northern ridges commanding the rivers will probably prove one of the stiffest enterprises of

## STORIES OF HEROISM.

The full story of the armored train disaster has brought into relief a number of cases of individual gallantry. Among them is that of a crack rifle shot named Caegenhead, who furnished the range at three different points for the crew of the train and kept firing until his trigger finger was shot away. An old Black Watch veteran named Crow was conspicuous for bravery in helping to clear the derailed trucks. Lieutenant Winston Churchill, amid a hail of bullets, turned to him and shook his hand, calling him a brave old man. Another case was that of a volunteer named Wright, who, during the firing, knelt in the regulation position, remaining cool and collected, and cracking a joke with every shot, thus keeping his comrades from becoming flurried, while all the time he was suffering from a wound, his right ear having been shot away. Corporal Bickie, though wounded and lying on his back, encouraged the men by shouting, "Give 'em beans, boys."

## CHEERFUL REPORTS FROM LADYSMITH.

A salient feature of to-day's war news was the arrival of the runner at Estcourt from Ladysmith, and further information, since received, which left Ladysmith under date of Wednesday, November 15, that the inhabitants were cheerful, and that the only recent casualty was a volunteer killed in a tent. The sortic referred to in the runner's report occurred on Tuesday, November 14. The Boers were driven from their guns and five were killed and two wounded. There has been no news later than this to justify the belief that the comparatively cheerful situation then prevailing at Ladysmith has in any way been altered, so there has been a visible relaxing of the extreme tension which existed all over the country owing to the long absence of trustworthy news from the beleaguered garrison.

## COLONEL SCHIEL MUST WAIT.

Belated dispatches from Cape Town give General Buller's reply to the application of Colonel Schiel, the German officer captured at Elandslaagte, for a parole, in accordance with the alleged promise of General White. General Buller expresses regret that it is inconvenient to Colonel Schiel, but declines to admit there is any breach of etiquette. He continues:

No commander can give a parole or exercise control over the safe-keeping of a prisoner outside the limits of his own command. By the action of the ferces of the republic, General White's command at present is limited to Ladysmith, and the General commanding at Natal is perfectly justified in making any arrangements for the safety of prisoners of war that the circumstances of his command require, Great Britain is six thousand miles from the Cape. The Transvaal declared war and invaded British territory before a British force could be put in the field. They therefore obtained an immensee military advantage at the tained an immensee military advantage at the outset. They no doubt took into consideration the fact that the small British force opposed the fact that the small British force opposed to them would have few men to spare to guard prisoners, who might therefore be subjected to close restraint. On the arrivar of the British force I will do my best to remedy any incon-

An official dispatch from Pret day, November 10, confirms the statements to the effect that the Boer big guns had little effect at Mafeking.

Reports from Cape Colony indicate that the Boer sympathizers are greatly surprised at the inability of General Joubert to capture Ladysmith. Interesting details are arriving at Cape Town

from the Orange River relating to the fighting at Belmont, showing that when Colonel Keith-Falconer was shot through the breast, he was just going to the assistance of a wounded lieutenant, Bevan. Lieutenant Brooke, of the Lancers, had a marvellous escape. While sketching the Boer position his horse was shot under him. was some distance ahead of his troopers and had dismounted to sketch when thirty Boers opened fire. The first bullet passed under his leg as he mounted, the second riddled his helmet and the third killed his horse. Lieutenant Brooke thereupon started to run, hotly pursued by the Boers, who were mounted and would certainly have captured or killed him but for an intervening wire fence. The bullets fell thick around the lieutenant as he climbed this fence. But the Boers stopped pursuing him, and though they peppered away at him Brooke escaped unscathed.

Small bands of Boers are roaming in Griqua-land West, annexing towns without opposition. They have already taken possession of Barkly West and Douglas. A few police were captured both places, and the Boers appointed Landdrosts in each town.

## BOER ACCOUNTS OF BATTLE.

NEWS FROM PRETORIA ABOUT FIGHTING IN NATAL-COLENSO BRIDGE DESTROYED.

Lourenço Marques, Nov. 18.-Belated dispatches from a correspondent with the Boers near Ladysmith, up to November 14, are arriving here after being strictly censored at Pretoria. They throw some light on the fighting already reported from other sources. They say that on November 10 eight lyddite shells were fired into the Transvaal central artillery position without doing any harm. The wooden plat-

For all stages of

# COLDS

lassitude, chilliness, yet flushed face and heat in head, lameness and soreness in limbs and

Second stage, cure takes longer-headachy thirsty, yet water don't taste right; fulness over eyes and nose; easy flowing discharge from nose; dryness, scrapy raw feeling in throat.

Third stage, is the full development of the disease and requires persistent treatment, but always yields to "77"-it may be La Grippe, or a Stubborn Cold; Influenza, or Catarrh; Sore Throat or Diphtheria; Bronchitis or Pneumonia.

MANUAL OF ALL DISEASES SENT FREE. or sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price or five for \$1.00. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medi-co., Cor. William and John Sts., N. Y.

damaged, but has since been repaired.

Commandant Weilbach captured a man who reported that General White was wounded and had gone to Pletermaritzburg, leaving General French in command. This, however, does not tally with the Transvaal's information. The prisoner also reported that the British forces were hiding in underground chambers, in order to avoid the shells, and said there were about one thousand wounded in the hospitals.

General Joubert, it further appears, had been

indisposed, but is better. On November 13 the British forts on the north side of Ladysmith opened on the nearest Boer battery, and the shells fell so thickly that the Boers were compelled to lie flat and seek shelter. Later they opened fire on the British batteries,

which ceased firing. Heavy fighting occurred between the Orange Free State troops and the British south of Ladysmith during the morning of November 14. The result is not known.

From Lombard's Kop the British batteries were visible shelling the Free Staters' position. A Transvaal big gun shelled the British batteries.

The official "Volkstem" reports that the great bridge over the Tugela River, near Colenso, was completely destroyed on November 15.

The Boers are looking forward with great inare guarding the Helpmakaar Pass, eighteen burg-Greytown route.

### COURTESIES AFTER THE BATTLE. MEETING OF DR. BRISCOE AND A BOER COM-MANDANT NEAR ESTCOURT.

Estcourt, Nov. 17.-Dr. Briscoe, who was in charge of the Red Cross train sent to fetch the killed and succor the wounded of the armored train disaster, gives an interesting account of a second interview which he had with the Boer commandant, who met him as soon as Dr. Briscoe left the train, carrying a white flag. The commandant replied to the doctor's request for permission to remove the dead and wounded by saying that there was no need to hand over the dead, who had already been buried, and that so far as the wounded were concerned they were being well cared for by the Boer Hospital Corps.

The Boer commandant and Dr. Briscoe, it is added, interchanged compliments on the plucklness exhibited on both sides. The commandant spoke English fluently, was of highly polished manners, expressed admiration for the British soldiers, and promised to do his best to get the names of the killed. When questioned concerning the whereabouts of Lieutenant Winston Churchill the commandant replied:

"I do not know." Dr. Briscoe says the public and the relatives of the wounded may be assured that they will be well cared for, as a Scotch surgeon, Dr. Maxwell, was pressed into the Boer service at Ermelo to take charge of the Boer hospital.

### THE ACTION AT BELMONT. FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHT IN WHICH COLONEL KEITH-FAL-CONER FELL.

London, Nov. 19 .- A dispatch from Orange River Camp, under date of November 11, gives fuller details of the Belmont engagement of the previous day, in which Colonel Keith-Falconer, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, was killed. The special says the fight was brought about by a reconnoisance in force to the northward. The British got three miles beyond Belmont. The Boers, numbering seven hundred, were strongly posted on a ridge in a position of great natural strength. They were commanded by Commander Van Der Merwe. The lanciers and patrols advanced toward the Boers' position across the plain.

The main British force in skirmish line of batwas wild and short of range. The Lancers Di handled their Maxim well, raining bullets upon and Lady Naylor-Leyland, the enemy so smartly that the Boers scuttled line to a better cover. The Boers used ordinary shells of a poor qual ity. When their guns demonstrated their ineffectiveness Major Lindsay got the range at thirty-two hundred yards and silenced their guns with a couple of shrapnel, which burst over their heads, doing great execution. The correspondent says:

correspondent says:

We could see the Boers removing their dead and wounded, while the mounted infantry fired by volley, silencing their rifle fire. It was on the Spitz Kop that we suffered the serious casualties of the day. Colonel Keith-Falconer was reconnoitring there with a small party, and advanced within four hundred yards of the enemy before discovering them. The Boers suddenly opened fire. Colonel Falconer was the first to fall, shot through the chest. Lieutenant Wood, who had just replied to his major's orders to retire, was killed by a bullet through his head, and Lieutenant Hill was wounded in the thigh on the same spot. Despite these losses, the offion the same spot. Despite these losses, the offi-cers and men never faltered, but retreated coolly, covered by the cavalry. The enemy did cers and men her later to be coolly, covered by the cavalry. The enemy did not attempt to follow them. On the whole, the Boers did not show much stomach for fight. The bodies of Colonel Keith-Falconer and Lieutenant Wood were brought here, and have

been buried in a pretty spot underneath a kopje overlooking the camp. Their burial place is marked with a cairn of white stones.

### NEWS FROM RHODESIA. CHIEF KHAMA AN EFFECTIVE AID TO COLO-

NEL PLUMER'S FORCES. Fort Tuli, Rhodesia, Nov. 9, via Lourenço Marques, Nov. 18.-Colonel Plumer has received Masonic charm, and, in a fit of desperation, a dispatch from Palapye saying that Chief Khama has sent another regiment, 370 strong. to Selikwe Hill, making a total at Selikwe Hill of 700 men. He has also sent 150 men to the

Chief Khama reports from Selikwe village force on the Crocodile River, opposite Selikwe Hill. On November 7 the Boers, with a large number of armed natives and four guns, crossed the Crocodile River and proceeded to Selikwe Hill, fired four shots, retired and recrossed the Crocodile River. There were no casualties. Khama is confident he can hold the hill. Bryce's Store is strongly intrenched. Boers with two guns have been seen by Pilson, who reconnoitred there yesterday. Jarvis, with D Squadron, is reconnoitring east of the Boers' position to-day. All is quiet.

FRENCH OFFICER JOINS THE BOERS. Paris, Nov. 18 .- The "Gaulois" says that Colonel Deville Boismareuil, formerly of the General Staff, left France on October 26 for South Africa on the invitation of the Transvaal Government, which offered him a high rank in its army.

SIR THOMAS'S OFFER DECLINED. London, Nov. 18.-The officials of the War Office, having considered the offer of Sir Thomas Lipton of his steam yacht Erin for use as a hospital ship, have decided that she is not suitable for that purpose.

## BURGLARS EAT IN THE KITCHEN.

The house of James Libbey, of No. 365 First-st. Flatbush, was robbed Thursday night, but the parulars were not learned until yesterday. Libbey, who is manager of a large store in Manhattan, said that the burglars pried off the iron bars on the basement windows and got in. The family slept soundly on the third floor. On Friday morning the servant came downstairs and found the front doors wide open. It was discovered that the burglars had taken several pieces of solid silver ware, a watch and chain, an overcost and a fine umbrells. The burglars also ate in the basement and had plenty of ples, milk, pudding and other delicacies that were in the pantry.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT IN LON-DON UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER. London, Nov. 18 .- Mrs. James Brown Potter's the chantant at Claridge's Hotel to-day for the American hospital ship Maine was a great success. The exquisitely decorated rooms were thronged with the exclusive set of fashionable people in brilliant attire, including the Prince Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Aribert of Anhault and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The last three were accompanied by Mrs. Hopkins, of New-York; the Duchess of Mariborough, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Lady Tweedmouth, Lady Lansdowne and a host of others. Lady Randolph Churchill looked in for a few minutes, but was deeply distressed owing to her anxlety as to the fate of her son, Winston Churchill, believed to be a prisoner in the hands of the Boers, and left the room before the guests arrived. The Executive Committee wore attractive Red Cross badges.

The Prince of Wales heartily congratulated Mrs. Potter on the brilliant success of her idea, and thoroughly enjoyed the various features of the performance. He sat in front of a terest to the impending encounter, between flanked by Mmes. Hopkins, "Jack" Leslie Colenso and Estcourt, with the advancing Brit- and Potter and the Duchess of Mariborough. ish. About six hundred burghers with cannon At the Prince's special request Miss Edna May sang "Follow On." The Prince came up spemiles from Dundee, to baffle any strategic at- cially from a visit to Rufford Abbey, and drove tempt to reoccupy Dundee by the Pietermaritz- straight from the station to Claridge's. The tea tables and the American bar did an enormous

Something over £1,700 was added to the Maine fund as the result of the entertainment. A more charming and successful gathering has seldom been witnessed at any social function in London than was present at that of the American women in their effort to increase the Maine

The entire floor of the hotel which was voted to the entertainment was converted into a perfect garden of chrysanthemums and roses and multi-colored incandescent lights illuminated the scene. The presence of an escort of the Life Guards in their brilliant white and scarlet uniforms, and of a drum major, drummers and pipers in the familiar tartan of the Scots Guards, gave a martial tone to the entrance and foyer, while the sumptuous tollets of the assemblage added splender to the picture. Seldom in the history of American functions in London has a more distinctive American scene been presented, for the managers were deterdetract from the American character of the affair

Amid the music and lights and the brilliant assembly the true purpose of the function was never lost sight of. The crimson crosses on the arms of the richest and handsomest costumes of the women strikingly reminded the guests Lady Randolph Churchill, the chairwoman and leading spirit in the movement, due to the uncertainty as to the death or capture of her son, gave a tragic tone to the gathering

The Prince of Wales was a delighted spectator throughout, and he expressed his pleasure repeatedly as he chatted with the Duchess of who occupied places in the front rank of the auditorium. Edna May daintily served the Prince of Wales's table with tea, and never looked more demurely picturesque.

The Duke of Connaught sent his regrets, accompanied by a handsome check, to Mrs. James Brown Potter, The prize for the highest tip paid went to the actress Miss Nellie Stewart. who received 170 from Frank Gardner. A soldier's widow sent two service badges for auction. They realized 100 guineas from "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, who presented one of them to Mrs. Potter.

programme it is sufficient to say that De Wolf Hopper and his company and "The Belle of New-York" company, accompanied by their orchestras, never appeared to better advantage.

The main British force in skirmish line of bat-tle soon drew the enemy's artillery fire, which was wild and short of range. The Lancers by Rield, Moreton Frewen, and Leslie

## DR. DEXTER RETURNS TO NYACK.

SENSE OF DESPAIR-HIS FAMILY AWAY TO MEET HIM.

Nyack, N. Y., Nov. 18 (Special).—As another cause of surprise in the Dexter matter, Dr. William Hart Dexter, who has been missing from Nyack since November 2, arrived at his home here this evening. His wife and daughter Katherine left here this morning for North Wales, Penn., to meet Dr. Dexter, but he, not knowing that they were oming, is now in Nyack, while his wife daughter are 'n Pennsylvania. Dr. Dexter was driven to his home in a carriage from the train, so most of the townspeople are not aware to-night that he is here. He is in a nervous condition, and his mind does not appear to be settled yet. He related in brief the story of his going South. He left Nyack on the morning of November 2, he said, to evening he wrote his wife a letter telling her he would go to Springfield.

"I intended going," said Dr. Dexter, "but while going about the city I was seized with a sort of despair, which weighed terribly on my mind. realized that I was suffering from a breakdown caused by overwork and care in organizing my naval academy here. I left the boat I had intended taking to New-Haven, leaving my valise on board, as it was of no use to me in my state of mind. Out in the street, after I had left the boat, I was seized with a fit of despair, brought on by my mental trouble, and decided to commit suicide.

"Then I braced myself up some, tore off my near as I can remember, threw that and my stateroom key on the sidewalk, scarcely realizing what I was doing. Then I walked on, but was not molested by any one. The story about my being sandbagged in New-York is untrue. I was not attacked by any one. I went to the Pennsylvania Railroad, took the midnight train and reached that the Boer forces there have joined the Boer | Washington early in the morning. From there I went to Asheville, and on Sunday attended religious service, which impressed me very much glous service, which impress the first first that I met my friend, the Rev. Andrew G. Morse, and what has transpired since then has seen widely published, and is well known."

Dr. Dexter shows signs of fatigue and mental rouble, but thinks after a short rest he will be all that again. He has no further story to tell, he

Mrs. Dexter and daughter will be back on Mon day night, and the family will soon remove t

THE REV. W. A. ALLEN SECURES DIVORCE.

DECREE GRANTED IN COLORADO ON GROUND OF DESERTION-HIS WIFE IN ASBURY PARK SET UP NO DEFENCE IN VIEW OF MONE-

TARY CONSIDERATION. Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 18 (Special).-The Rev.

William A. Allen, former pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, has secured an absolute divorce from his wife at Colorado Springs, Col., where Mr. Allen is now living. The former Mrs. Allen made no defence. A dispatch from Colorado Springs, received to-day, says Mrs. Allen took this course, in view of the fact that Mr. Allen withdrew all charges reflecting on her character as a wife, and also agreed to a monetary consideration in lieu of the alimony awarded to her last week by Vice-Chancellor Pitney, of New-Jersey, who gave Mrs. Allen a divorce from bed and board. Colorado court granted the Rev. Mr. Allen's application for a divorce on the grounds of tech-

Mrs. Allen, before her marriage, was Miss Estella G. Hemmenway. Her father, Stephen Hemmenway, is a wealthy New-York sailmaker. When she married William Allen in 1804, he was her pastor here. They lived together until 1898, when they separated, Mr. Allen going to Colorado for his health. Mrs. Alien remained here with her father.

## form of the second big gun on Bulwan Hill was BENEFIT FOR THE HOSPITAL SHIP. WAR TALK IN LONDON.

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING REGARDING LADYSMITH.

MILITARY FERVOR IN THE NATION SHOWS NO SIGN OF ABATEMENT-NAVAL NOTES AND NEWS

London, Nov. 18 .- The passing of another week without any material change in the status of the beleaguered British force at Ladysmith is responsible for a much more hopeful feeling in Great Britain regarding the fate of General White's men. On all sides the opinion is now expressed that they will be able to withstand attack until relief arrives. It is hard to see the justification for such definite optimism, for, so far as can be gained from the meagre reports from the scene of action, the Boers have not yet attempted a determined attack, which it seems certain they all along intended to be the climax of their deliberate strategy. That they have seems only probable, for if they were driven to to attempt it when the British ammunition is at the lowest ebb. The diversion of Boer units said, be taken as any indication that the Boers have given up hope of capturing Ladysmith, for part in the gossp of to-day. their plan of compaign appears to be far too to admit the supposition that they have suddenly and without sufficient cause renounced their main objective. The present lack of developments around Ladysmith can well be believed to be the lull which precedes the storm.

Many signs point to the quick relief of Kimberley or the defeat of the British attempt to achieve it, and it has, apparently, been decided that Mafeking must take its chances, and Colonel Baden-Powell will probably have several more opportunities to write facetious dispatches.

It is interesting to note that among the British naval brigade at Ladysmith are no less than seven midshipmen, none probably over seventeen, among them being Sir Edward Chichester's son. There are also two naval engineers. This is the first occasion engineers have been actively engaged at the front in a purely land campaign.

## THE IRON IN MANY HOMES.

The military fervor which has seized hold of the nation shows no signs of abatement. This is scarcely to be wondered at when it is realized how many households of all degrees throughout the United Kingdom are affected mined that the presence of royalty should not and how deeply the iron of war has entered into the happiness of the people. For instance, a Mrs. Pechell had three sons, officers, ordered to the Cape, and two of them are now dead. Sir Anthony Weldon, of Kildare, when the war began had four sons, three brothers and five nephews in the service. The list is now one less since Captain Weldon was killed at Dundee. of the grim reality of war, while the absence of Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, has one son and thirteen nephews in the field. The Duke of Atholl has three sons in the war, including Lord Tullibardine, his heir, while three brothers of the Duchess of York-Princes Adolphus, Francis and Alexander of Teck-are all bound for or are in South Africa. Thus it will be seen that the case of the widow Marlborough and Mrs. James Brown Potter, of the Irish sergeant, whose seven sons are serving in the ranks at the Cape, which Queen Victoria has recognized by a kindly letter and a gift, has parallels in the highest circles of society. The calling out of the militia also takes many distinguished men from their regular duties, including A. Akers-Douglas, the First Commissioner of Works. Lord Salisbury loses his private secretary in Viscount Newport, who belongs to the same regiment as Mr. Akers-Douglas, while Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach also lose a secretary each. Titled officers without end are now called upon to do home service, including the Duke of Buccleuch's three sons, the Earl of Kintore and the Earl of Cassillis. The latter is now in the

United States. A large number of traction engines, manned by reservists chiefly drawn from the railroad machine shops, were recently shipped to the Cape, after steaming over the roads from Aldershot to Southampton dragging trucks already packed with stores, which were embarked as stood, so that no transfer was n HE TELLS HOW HE WAS SEIZED WITH A Upon their arrival in South Africa it is hoped these engines and trucks will be able to make good progress over the lines of communication

## independent of the railroads. A MISNAMED BUREAU.

Criticism of the Intelligence Department of the War Office continues to appear in publications of all kinds. Even the conservative "Times" makes it the object of scathing denunciations, saving;

We hope the War Office, having learned by we nope the war Omce, naving learned by experience what might have been learned from cheaper sources, will not omit to provide our troops with artillery heavier and of longer range than our excellent field guns.

It appears that Ladysmith was chosen at see some men on business in New-York City. That | least two years ago as an outpost in case of war, and it is pointed out that the omission to provide it with guns of equal calibre to those of the Boers cannot be charged to the uncertainty and political conditions which immediately preceded the present hostilities. There is also considerable fear in British circles that the ammunition of the naval guns at Ladysmith will soon give out, if it is not already exhausted. Only ten lyddite shells for each gun are carried on each cruiser, and, though it is believed the sailors took an extra supply secured from other ships, it is felt that they must husband their resources in order to enable them to make their artillery effective until the place is relieved. Though part of the small arm ammunition reserved for the British Volunteers has been requisitioned and sent out for the use of the regulars in South Africa, there is little likelihood of any serious scarcity for these weapons, as the manufacture of such ammunition is now being pushed forward at a rate which insures an adequate supply.

The special preparations which are being made for fitting out the battleship Glory, now building at Birkenhead, have given rise to the belief that the Duke of York will hoist his flag on her for the special purpose of greeting the American squadron which is expected to visit Spithead next summer. That such a naval visit will be paid is taken for granted by the British naval officials. Among the special preparations THE ARKANSAS UNDER WAY AT THE NEWPORT in connection with the Glory are painting the gig royal blue, and careful arrangements to prevent draughts around the Commander in

Much criticism has been expended on the apparent lack of a proper reconnoissance by cavalry in connection with the armored train disaster near Estcourt. This fact, it is asserted, goes to prove that the reinforcements, especially of cavalry, although landed at Durban, have not yet arrived at Estcourt. No official or trustworthy accounts have been received in London of the troops' movements from Durban, and therefore it is believed the transport difficulties may be greater than generally imagined. in which case the relief of Ladysmith may be delayed. The censorship in such matters is in which case the relief of Ladysmith may be delayed. The censorship in such matters is very strict. It has been reported that General Buller has "gone up country," but the latest official dispatches seem to show he has not left Cape Town. The changes made necessary in his plans are further shown by the fact that Major General Sir Cornelius Clery, who was the desirated to command the division. Major General Sir Cornellus Clery, who was originally designated to command the division to operate on the Orange River, with its base at Port Elizabeth, is now sent to Estcourt to take over from General Hildyard the command of the relieving force. This, perhaps, is because General Clery is senior to General Hildyard, who is the junior Major General. Clery has no

persons hear the Kipling poem read and sung in London music halls nightly. ondon music halls nightly.

Aside from this there will be a splendid benefit

programme which Mrs. Arthur Paget is ar-ranging at Beerbohm Tree's theatre, and an ambitious project is under way under the au-spices of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, for which distinguished amateurs, with the patronage of the royal family and the entire Head-quarters Staff of the War Office, were recently in quarters Staff of the War Office, were recently in search of a suitable theatre. The committee ap-pealed to Charies Frohman, who at once cabled the use of the Duke of York's Theatre for a matinee, contributed £100 and instructed his agent here to secure a theatre for an evening performance at his (Mr. Frohman's) expense. Mrs. Arthur Paget's entertainment includes ta-bleaus in which Lady De Grey and her daughbleaus, in which Lady De Grey and her daugh ter, Lady Warwick, and other beautiful titled personages will appear. The Duchess of Suther-land will recite and Miss Muriel Wilson will act. Most of these amateurs will make their first

#### public appearance on this occasion. QUEEN'S NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

The war seems to have given Queen Victoria a new lease of life. The trying ceremonies at Bristol were preceded by a long journey from Scotland, yet the Queen showed no signs of put off such an attack until the last moment | fatigue after undertaking what would have tired out many women of half her age. Her short assault Ladysmith they would doubtless desire speeches, many of them impromptu, were never more pointed, and they have apparently deeply touched the heart of the nation. After such an from Ladysmith toward Estcourt cannot, it is exhibition of vigor the talk of her retirement in favor of the Prince of Wales naturally has no

"M. A. P." is responsible for a story to the skilfully mapped out and tenaciously adhered to effect that the Queen has given up her favorite game, whist, and is now an ardent devotee of patience, and that Her Majesty's example has been followed by the Princess of Wales to such an extent that ladies-in-waiting have nothing to do but stand and watch the fortunes of their royal mistress on the patience board.

The Admiralty has quietly bought ten thousand suits and equipments for the men of the Naval Reserve. Though these are scarcely likely to be used in the immediate future, the purchase is one more indication of what thorough preparations Great Britain is making for any entualities. The naval critics declare that the belated

chartering of the White Star Line steamer Ma-jestic shows that the subsidized lines should not only be available as Government armored cruisonly be available as transports.

Arnold White, lecturing at Eton College on naval matters, declared this week that the present greatness of the British Navy is directly attributable to Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Captain Mahan.

It is now certain that Admiral Beresford will

and Captain Mahan.

It is now certain that Admiral Beresford will become second in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, probably in January. He has selected his staff. The battleship Revenge will be his flagship. Both Admiral Fisher, who is chief in command of the Mediterranean fleet, and Admiral Beresford are the greatest supporters of the plan of damming the Suez Canal, instead of holding it, in case of war.

Home affairs here are chiefly notable for the speeches of party leaders, the activity of the Queen and the anticipation of Emperor William's visit. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's

iam's visit. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Manchester effort was by far the most im-portant Liberal utterance in or out of Parliament since the Transvaal crisis. He clearly laid down the lines of party policy, which, briefly summarized, are enthusiastic support of the campaign and bitter opposition to the tactics which made it necessary. The speech appar-ently has effected a cohesion of the various elements in the Liberal ranks, and is receiving the highest praise from organs hitherto taking

## ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Nov. 18.-The following Army and Navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Captain HENRY R. STILES, assistant surgeon, is re-lieved from Benicia Barracks and will proceed to San Francisco for assignment. San Francisco for assignment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon MARION O. FULCHER, when his services are no longer needed at Camp Meade will proceed to Madison Barracks for duty to relieve First Lleutenant Christopher C. Collins, assistant surgeon, who will proceed to San Francisco for assignment.

The following transfers are made; First Lieutenam MICHAEL M. M.NAMEE, from the 9th to the 7th Cavalry, Troop H; First Lieutenant CHARLES E. STODTER, from the 7th to the 9th Cavalry, Troop H. Second Lieutenant JAMES W. LECRONE, 40th Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably dis-

ting Assistant Surgeon THOMAS D. INGRAM will proceed to Fort Mott, New-Jersey, for duty to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry H. Brown, who will proceed to San Francisco.

proceed to San Francisco.
general court martial is appointed to meet at Willets
Point, New-York, November 29. Detail: Major
HENRY S. TURRILL, Medical Department: First
Lieutenant HENRY D. TODD, Jr., 7th Artillery;
Second Lieutenants ANDREW MOSES, 7th Artillery;
FEEDERICK W. ALTSTAETTER, AMOS A. FRIES
and Second Lieutenant LYTLE BROWN, Corps of

NAVY. Commander J. F. MERRY, ordered to duty as com-mandant of naval station, Honolulu. Commander E. T. STRONG, ordered to report at Wash-ington Yard for temporary ordnance instruction.

Lieutenant H. W. JONES, ordered to the Amphitrite De-cember 4 for line duties. itenant E. L. BEACH, ordered to the New-York De-cember 4 for line duties.

## BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY DOCKED.

WILL BE THOROUGHLY GROOMED IN PREP-ARATION FOR HER TRIAL TRIP ON THURSDAY.

The latest addition to the Navy, the battleship Kentucky, arrived at the Navy Yard about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, under command of Captain G. W. Mason, representing the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, which built the ship. Captain Frank Bell, chief of the yard pilot force brought her up from Tompkinsville, and she went into drydock No. 3 under her own steam, being handled in a manner which brought out many As it was more than an hour before she was settled into place in the dock, it was wel into the afternoon before the water was pumped out and her hull was dry.

It was at first announced that she would stay in dock until Tuesday, but later instructions came to have her affort again by Monday noon, and in pur

dock until Tuesday, but later instructions came to have her afloat again by Mondav noon, and in pursuance of these orders work was carried on all last night and will be to-day and to-night. The darkness was relieved by electric lights and flaring torches, swung over and placed in the dock, and it is expected that the ship will come out at the appointed time in first class condition. There are no repairs to be made, but she is to have a thorough cleaning and grooming in preparation for her trid trip, which is scheduled for next Thursday, over the forty mile course off Cape Ann, Massachusetts. In the mean time, the steam engineering department will see that all her gauges are set to the Navy standard, so that there will be no dispute over the records.

The big ship, with her "double decked" turrets, attracted a lot of attention, and among those who witnessed her docking were nearly all the officers at the yard and a number of naval constructors, who have been sent here from other stations to get acquainted with her. Among those on board the Kentucky were Captain Colby M. Chester, who is to command her; Lleutenant Commander Carl Rohrer, who will be her executive officer; Lieutenant Commander Richard Hendrickson, one of the members of the Board of Inspection and Survey, who will attend the trial; Captain Peter A. Rearlck, senfor inspector of her machinery during its construction; Lieutenant Commander Merriam, executive officer of the Kearsarge, sister ship of the Kentucky, and Naval Constructor Stocker.

KEEL OF A NEW MONITOR LAID.

NEWS SHIPYARD.

Newport News, Va., Nov. 18 (Special) .- The keel for the United States coast defence monitor Arkansas has just been iaid at the shipyard, and in a few days the work of construction will be under The Arkansas is being built on the ways way. The Arkansas is being built on the ways which were vacated by the Cromwell Line steamship Comus on November 7. The shipyard has recently built two immense steel electric cranes. Under the first one the two Pacific Mail levlathans will be built. Under the second, it was understood, the battleship Missouri and the Arkansas would be built. But the starting of the keel for the monitor on other ways leaves one side of the big crane trestle open. Whether or not there is any significance attached to this change remains to be seen.

#### A VETERAN OF TWO WARS DYING. Perth Amboy, Nov. 18 (Special).-James Carr.

veteran of the Spanish-American War, was taken to a Newark hospital to-day in a dying He enlisted from New-Orleans with Hood's Immunes. While in Cuba Carr contracted typhold fever, from which he never fully recovered. He received a furlough, and rejoined his regiment in time to be mustered out with his comrades. He came back to Perth Amboy, the home of his boynood. Carr is a veteran of the Civil War, and at one time was a prosperous furniture dealer in Brooklyn. one time Brooklyn.

#### HAVANA CONCERN INCORPORATED. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 18 .- Articles of incorpora-

health. Mrs. Allen remained here with her father. In his answer to his wife's petition for divorce, the preacher asserted that his wife "frequently sought and received the attention of Herbert V. E. Porter, of Jamestown, N. Y., in the most improper and imprudent manner, arranging to meet him at places away from home." Mrs. Allen, in her petition. Charges that her husband had a violent temper, and frequently abused her.

General City has no who is the junior Major General. Clery has no who is the junior of General. Clery has no who is the junior to General truly as to were filed to-day with the Secretary of State by Galban & Co., with an authorized capital of White. The London theatres continue to pour out a stream of gold into the lap of "Mrs. Tommy Atkins." It is estimated that fifteen thousand the first continue to pour out a stream of gold into the lap of "Mrs. Tommy Atkins." It is estimated that fifteen thousand the first continue to pour out a stream of gold into the lap of "Mrs. Tommy Atkins." It is estimated that fifteen thousand the first continue to pour out a stream of gold into the lap of "Mrs. Tommy Atkins." It is estimated that fifteen thousand the first continue to pour out a stream of gold into the lap of "Mrs. Tommy Atkins." It is estimated that fifteen thousand the first continue to describe the

finencial.

## The Financial World.

In last week's article it was anticipated that the market would decline, unless the Treasury Department came in with a big bond purchase, This was done. Although the circular was not sent out till Wednesday afternoon, and although Secretary Gage had declared that no one wanted money except speculators, yet the strength of the market on Monday and Tuesday was pretty good evidence that these speculators knew what was coming. Of course, after tha circular was out, it was simply a question of how high prices would open up on Thursday morning. They opened up from one to two points, and the business of the day was large, There was a slacking off on Friday, and some irregular declines; but yesterday the market became strong again, and closed with a bull

The bank statement was about as expected. It restored the surplus reserve to the legal line or close to it; and it is anticipated that the bond purchases will so figure in next week's statement as to bring the surplus well above that line. Up to the close of business yesterday, there had been paid out for bond redemptions, nearly \$5,500,000; so there are \$20,000,000 still ahead, if the people owning the bonds want to turn them into cash. If the total amount is not turned in by November 30th, most likely the Treasury will extend the time. We know that the time of real contraction in the money market starts about the middle of December, when all the great financial institutions begin to draw in their loaned funds, in preparation for the January disbursements. Help from the Treasury about that time may be much more of a necessity than at this time.

look on it.

Indeed many bank people, whose interests are always on the bull side; and some people who have bull interests in the stock market, are rather doubtful of the wisdom of the Treasury buying bonds just at this moment. Their argument is that the situation was correcting itself. Interest rates were higher in New York than anywhere else, and this was bringing money here under the natural law which carries it where the highest price is paid for it. "In two weeks," said a leading banker, "we should have been importing gold; but of course as soon as the bond purchase came, exchange which was going down turned and went up." As above said, the real pinch in money must come as the year draws to a close. Will Wall threet require some more help from the Treasury at that time? Most likely it will-ard the chances are very large that it will get it.

It is unfortunate that the U. S. Treasury machine should be of so awkward and obsolete a type, that it requires the Government to do by unusual means, and often with appearance of favoring Wall Street speculation, what this same machinery ought to do regularly and automatically-that is to say, there never should be in the Treasury at one time any more money than is necessary to keep the machinery of the Government going. That is all the Treasury Department exists for. However, there it is: and we have to take it and make the best of it until it is changed for the better.

It does not look as if money coul become very cheap anyhow, for some time to come. With business in a state of driving activity, and profits large, men will be willing to borrow it for use in trade at much higher rates than they could or would pay in times of duliness and small profits. Therefore country banks will not keep much money here at low interest rates, when their customers are eager to borrow at higher rates for use in business. Let general business slack up, and accumulation of money-or better stagnation of money-at the fi-ancial centres at once begins.

The movements in the stock market the past week, were at times erratic; but the direction of things as a whole was decidedly upward. London was quite a liberal buyer. This was the more remarkable, as the war news was scarcely calculated to make the London speculator very ullish. Nevertheless, London bought. We shall probably get most of this stock back - ain next week, if the market continues to advance. Atchison and Southern Pacific were apparently most in demand. The latter stock is reported to have a strong combine ion back of it in London, which doubtless comes from the fact that the banking house which is handling the securities has a London branch. This house has bought the Crocker stock and the Stanford stock, in bulk. The Crocker heirs (there are four) were glad to sell because, in the first place, a nearly dead asset was turned into cash; and secondly, the representative member of the family could not get along with Mr. Huntington Mrs. Stanford has no other object in life than the Stanford University, and she also was glad to convert a dead asset into cash. Her holdings are understood to have been acquired around 40. Since these purchases were made, about 100,000 shares have been sold in the open market by people who have held the stock for a long while. Of course the great bulk of this must have been taken by the syndicate, otherwise the price would have broken under such & weight of long stock. There are 200 millions of stock altogether; so it will be seen that the handling of Southern Pacific is a job big enough

There was good buying of Union Pacific con mon, which went above 50. The time for declaring a dividend upon this stock would not be before next spring anyway, and it is very doubtful whether it will be done then. The directors are not disposed to rush things. They did not do it in respect to the preferred stock, which began with 3 per cent instead of 4; and they may think the common can afford to walt. These gentlemen are believers in the future of the property; and while it is earning now at the rate of 5 per cent on the common stock, they are not specially concerned about beginning payment of dividends in a hurry.

In the latter part of the week, considerable business started in the B. & O. stocks, which rose sharply. The preferred may be about to become a dividend payer., and therefore an advance in price would be logical. This, however, would scarcely apply to the common, which also went up, and is now well above 50. Does any one suppose that B. & O. common, quoted at 55. is anywhere within years as near to a dividend as U. P. common, selling around 50?

The only exception to the rule of universal increases in railroad earnings, appears in roads which draw a large proportion of their traffic from Texas. This great State has been badly hit this year, its corn and cotton crops both being short. It is the shortage there, apparently, which has cut down the estimates of the cotton crop. It will, therefore, be interesting to watch the traffic returns from the Texas roads, as they are likely to show rather poorly. Apropos of cotton, the foreign exchange experts aver that the high rates for money were forcing the cotton men to sell their cotton, and it was their sales which were rapidly increasing the supply of exchange; when suddenly the bond circula came out, down went interest rates, and the

making of cotton bills came to an abrupt halt. From the way the market closed yesterday it may be inferred that it will go higher to-morrow; provided that no bad news comes over Sunday. The only thing in sight in this direction, is the possible fall of Ladysmith; which would have the certain effect of throwing & mass of speculative stock on this market from London. In the absence of this, or other very bad news, a generally higher market may be

expected, temporarily at least. CUTHBERT MILLS